A REPORT ON THE TROPHIC STATUS OF FLORENCE AND MARION LAKES WHITESHELL PROVINCIAL PARK (1981 - 1982)

By

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INTRODUCTION

The Public Participation Program was initiated in 1978 in response to requests for water quality information by concerned cottage owners on many of the recreational lakes in Manitoba. Previous studies have shown that the enrichment (trophic) status of a lake can be estimated by the use of Secchi disc readings (transparency) and chlorophyll a concentrations (the green pigment in algae) which indicate water clarity and algal densities, respectively. The determination of the trophic status of lakes is vital to the classification of those lakes for management purposes, restoration, protection and site specific monitoring.

Volunteers are supplied with sampling kits which include a Secchi disc, a composite water sampler, one litre bottles, magnesium carbonate preservative and instructions. Participants are requested to take weekly Secchi disc measurements and samples during the ice free period of the year. Water samples are preserved and shipped to the Technical Services Laboratory in Winnipeg, where they are analyzed for chlorophyll a. Analyses of the chlorophyll a and Secchi disc results reveal the relative trophic status of each lake. Long term sampling over a number of years is useful in the detection of trends related to nutrient enrichment.

It is essential that a sampling program on a lake be continued over a period of five to ten years in order to determine if there is a trend toward accelerated enrichment. In many lakes, temporary degradation of water quality occurs during periods of extensive algal blooms. The fluctuation in algal populations occurs both seasonally and from year to year, and is caused by environmental factors such as sunlight and chemical and biological activity. Over the long term, however, definite increases in chlorophyll a would be indicative of accelerated enrichment (eutrophication) which could be induced by the addition of man generated nutrients.

Sources of nutrients are sink and laundry wastes and seepage from septic tank systems and pit privies. All lake users should be aware of the potential problems which can be caused by these sources of nutrients and that they can contribute to the impairment of recreational and aesthetic water quality. If, over the long term, it becomes apparent that man generated nutrients are contributing to accelerated eutrophication, then the sources would have to be identified and steps would have to be taken to minimize their effects.

This report includes a map or maps showing stations, weekly chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values, mean annual chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values and trophic state indices. The trophic state indices (0-100), developed by Carlson (1977), are derived from mean annual chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values.

NOTE: Water taken from lakes for domestic uses should be boiled or disinfected and, as is stated in the Public Health Act of Manitoba,

"All surface waters should be considered unsafe for domestic purposes unless boiled or otherwise disinfected..."

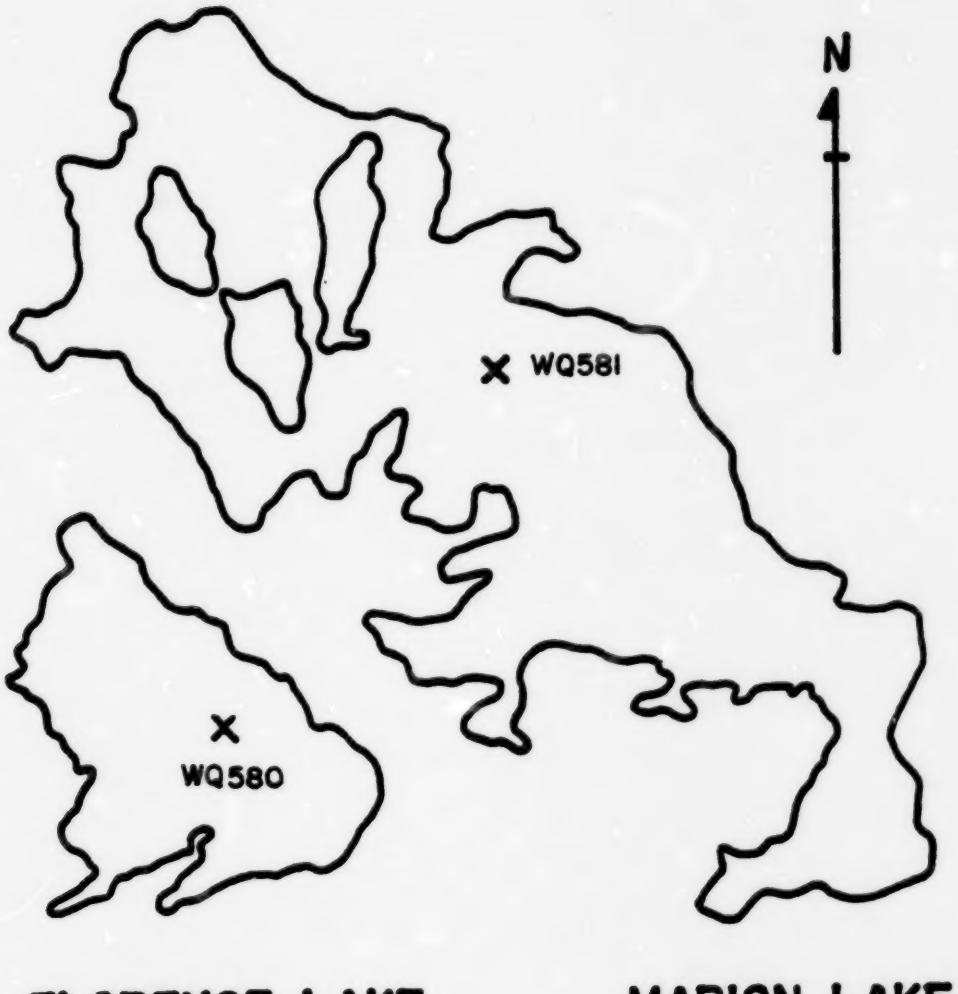

Figure 1: Location of water quality stations on Florence and Marion Lakes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chlorophyll a and Secchi disc data were collected from stations WQ580 and WQ581 at Florence and Marion Lakes, respectively, during 1981 and 1982 (Figure 1). Chlorophyll a and Secchi results from each lake are presented in Table 1.

Florence Lake was sampled six times in 1981 and twice in 1982. Unfortunately only one chlorophyll a sample could be analyzed in 1982. However, the mean chlorophyll a of 2.8 ug/l noted for 1981 was similar to the 2.9 ug/l sample collected in 1982 and both were indicative of relatively low algae levels (Table 2). The mean Secchi disc values in 1981 and 1982 were both 2.6 m showing average water transparency.

Marion Lake was sampled twice in 1981 and twice in 1982. The mean chlorophyll a values were 2.0 and 1.8 ug/l in 1981 and 1982, respectively (Tables 2 and 3). This was indicative of low algae levels. The mean Secchi disc values rose from 4.9 to 3.5 m from 1981 to 1982, but despite a decrease in water transparency the results from both years were good.

Carlsons trophic (1977) status indices (TSI) for chlorophyll a and Secchi disc ranged from 40.6 to 46.5 in Florence Lake and from 36.3 to 42.1 in Marion Lake (Table 2). This indicates that both lakes are mesotrophic but Marion Lake tends to be more oligotrophic in character then Florence Lake.

Table 1. Chlorophyll a (Chlor. a in ug/l) and Secchi disc (S.D. in m) values for Station WQ580 in Florence Lake and Station WQ581 in Marion Lake during 1981 and 1982.

Date	Florence Lake Station WQ580		Marion Lake Station WQ581	
	Chlor. a (ug/l)	S.D. (m)	Chlor. a (ug/l)	S.D. (m)
1981				
June 28	1.7	2.3	-	-
July 5	1.7	3.2	-	-
July 19	2.7	3.3	2.3	4.5
July 26	3.4	3.5	1.6	5.2
Aug. 3	3.4	2.3	-	-
Sept. 7	3.8	2.0	-	-
1982				
June 6	NA	3.1	1.7	3.4
Aug. 2	2.9	2.0	1.9	3.5

Table 2. Mean annual Chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values and trophic status index (TSI) for each station sampled on lakes in the Whiteshell Provincial Park, excluding lakes on the Winnipeg River, 1978 through 1980.

Lake	Station	1978				1979				1980			
		Chlorophyll a (ug/l)		Secchi Disc (m)		Chlorophyll a (ug/l)		Secchi Disc (m)		Chlorophyll a (ug/l)		Secchi Disc (m)	
		Mean	TSI*	Mean	TSI*	Mean	TSI*	Mean	TSI*	Mean	TSI*	Mean	TSI*
Barren	WQ577	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Betula	WQ020	21.5	60.7	0.9	61.0	19.0	59.4	1.3	56.2	--	--	--	--
	WQ021	23.0	61.3	0.9	61.6	18.8	59.3	1.3	56.2	16.0	57.7	1.2	57.5
	WQ022	22.3	61.0	0.9	61.3	18.4	59.1	1.3	56.0	--	--	--	--
	WQ560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	WQ578	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	WQ579	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brereton	WQ031	28.0	63.3	0.7	65.1	18.0	58.9	1.2	57.2	20.2	60.1	1.2	57.1
	WQ032	24.1	61.8	0.8	63.1	18.6	59.3	1.2	57.7	17.7	58.8	1.3	56.6
	WQ033	24.1	61.8	0.8	62.6	18.0	58.9	1.2	56.9	19.7	59.8	1.3	56.7
	WQ547	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.3	58.5	1.3	56.4
Caddy	WQ039	9.9	53.1	1.4	54.8	16.9	58.3	1.7	52.3	--	--	--	--
	WQ040	11.1	54.2	1.4	55.1	17.5	58.6	1.8	51.8	--	--	--	--
	WQ041	10.4	53.4	1.4	55.0	19.1	59.5	1.7	52.0	11.0	54.1	1.7	52.7
Falcon	WQ061	4.1	44.4	3.8	40.7	8.9	52.0	4.4	38.7	--	--	--	--
	WQ063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	WQ431	3.5	42.8	4.1	39.7	7.0	49.7	4.4	38.7	2.0	37.5	3.4	42.2
	WQ432	3.4	42.6	4.2	39.4	7.9	50.9	4.4	38.5	--	--	--	--
Florence	WQ580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jessica	WQ065	10.5	53.7	1.3	56.3	15.9	57.7	1.5	54.4	6.6	49.1	1.8	51.4
	WQ066	11.4	54.4	1.3	56.6	14.8	57.0	1.5	54.3	6.3	48.6	1.8	51.8
	WQ067	15.0	57.1	1.2	57.5	15.2	57.3	1.3	56.6	7.7	50.5	1.6	53.1
Marion	WQ581	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Rock	WQ144	9.7	52.9	2.0	49.9	14.7	57.0	2.2	48.4	20.4	60.1	2.0	50.1
	WQ145	10.3	53.4	1.9	50.9	13.4	56.0	2.1	49.2	--	--	--	--
	WQ146	9.1	52.3	1.7	52.7	14.4	56.7	2.0	49.9	--	--	--	--
Star	WQ173	--	--	--	--	12.3	55.2	2.2	48.4	--	--	--	--
	WQ174	--	--	--	--	11.7	54.7	2.2	48.6	7.0	49.6	2.4	47.4
	WQ175	--	--	--	--	13.0	55.7	2.2	48.3	--	--	--	--
	WQ582	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Hawk	WQ177	2.6	39.8	4.5	38.3	8.2	47.3	5.4	35.8	1.6	35.2	4.9	38.3
	WQ182	2.6	39.8	5.0	36.9	5.4	47.1	6.8	32.4	1.3	33.1	5.5	35.4
	WQ187	2.6	39.7	5.4	35.7	8.2	53.9	6.4	33.1	1.2	32.4	5.5	35.4
	WQ583	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	WQ188	13.0	55.7	1.1	58.9	18.3	59.1	1.3	56.2	9.9	53.0	1.6	53.6
	WQ189	14.8	57.0	1.1	59.0	16.9	58.3	1.4	55.2	9.9	53.0	1.6	53.0
	WQ190	14.5	56.8	1.1	59.2	22.1	60.9	1.3	56.2	10.2	53.4	1.7	52.6
Whiteshell	WQ202	18.7	59.3	1.6	53.0	19.1	59.5	2.6	46.3	19.2	59.5	1.7	52.4
Big	WQ433	19.1	59.5	1.6	53.6	19.9	59.9	2.7	46.0	20.3	60.1	1.6	53.7
	WQ434	18.9	59.3	1.5	54.2	21.3	60.6	2.4	47.5	20.1	60.0	1.5	54.2

* Carlson's (1977) Trophic State Index.
a Less than 5 Samples Taken.

Table 2. Continued

Lake	Station	1981 Chlorophyll a (ug/l) Mean	1981 Chlorophyll a (ug/l) TSI[a]	1981 Secchi Disc (m) Mean	1981 Secchi Disc (m) TSI[a]	1982 Chlorophyll a (ug/l) Mean	1982 Chlorophyll a (ug/l) TSI[a]	1982 Secchi Disc (m) Mean	1982 Secchi Disc (m) TSI[a]
Barren	WQ577	29.6	63.8	0.8	56.8	---	--	--	--
Betula	WQ020	7.0	49.7	0.7	64.7	10.9	54.0	1.5	53.9
	WQ021	9.4	52.6	1.0	60.3	--	--	--	--
	WQ022	8.1[b]	51.1[b]	2.0[b]	50.0[b]	11.3	54.4	1.5	54.3
	WQ560	8.1	51.0	0.7	64.6	--	--	--	--
	WQ578	--	--	--	--	10.0	53.2	1.5	54.4
	WQ579	--	--	--	--	11.4	54.4	1.5	54.0
Brereton	WQ031	8.1	51.1	1.0	60.1	3.3	42.2	1.3	55.8
	WQ032	11.3	54.3	1.3	55.8	7.5	50.4	1.1	58.0
	WQ033	11.5	54.5	1.4	55.3	8.5	51.6	1.2	57.1
	WQ547	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caddy	WQ039	4.8	46.0	2.2	48.9	6.5	49.0	1.6	53.1
	WQ040	5.2	46.6	1.7	52.5	6.6	49.1	1.5	53.9
	WQ041	5.1	46.5	1.9	51.0	6.0	48.2	1.5	54.6
Falcon	WQ061	2.7	39.6	3.8	40.7	3.0	41.2	4.5	38.4
	WQ063	--	--	--	--	2.7	40.2	3.8	40.7
	WQ431	2.7	40.3	3.8	40.7	2.6	39.8	3.6	41.4
	WQ432	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florence	WQ580	2.8	40.6	2.6	46.2	2.9[b]	41.0[b]	2.6[b]	46.5[b]
Jessica	WQ065	7.1	49.8	1.2	57.3	10.4	53.5	1.0	60.7
	WQ066	6.6	49.0	1.3	56.6	9.0	52.1	1.0	60.5
	WQ067	23.4	61.5	1.6	53.6	9.6	52.8	0.9	60.9
Marion	WQ581	20[b]	37.1[b]	4.9[b]	37.2[b]	1.8[b]	36.3[b]	3.5[b]	42.1[b]
Red Rock	WQ144	12.4	55.3	2.2	48.4	5.8	47.8	2.4	47.5
	WQ145	4.7	45.8	1.9	50.8	4.9	46.2	2.1	49.6
	WQ146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Star	WQ173	4.7	45.8	2.6	46.1	5.3	46.9	1.9	50.9
	WQ174	4.5	45.3	2.6	46.3	5.6	47.5	1.7	52.0
	WQ175	4.3	44.8	2.6	46.3	5.9	48.0	1.7	52.2
	WQ582	--	--	--	--	5.3	46.9	1.8	51.8
West Hawk	WQ177	2.2	38.2	3.9	40.4	1.6	35.2	3.7	41.3
	WQ182	2.0	37.4	5.3	36.0	1.3	33.4	4.9	37.1
	WQ187	2.1	38.0	4.9	37.0	1.5	34.8	4.5	38.3
	WQ583	--	--	--	--	1.8[b]	36.5[b]	4.8[b]	37.3[b]
White	WQ188	--	--	--	--	4.9[b]	45.5	1.0[b]	60.0[b]
	WQ189	8.2	51.3	1.3	56.4	11.4	54.5	1.2	56.9
	WQ190	8.0	50.9	1.4	55.0	--	--	--	--
Whiteshell	WQ202	22.6	61.2	1.7	52.2	25.4[b]	62.3[b]	1.3[b]	56.6[b]
Big	WQ433	20.1	60.0	1.7	52.3	23.9	61.7	1.2	56.9
	WQ434	15.8	57.6	1.6	52.9	23.9	61.7	1.0	60.7

[a] Carlson's (1977) Trophic State Index.
[b] Less than 5 Samples Taken.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALGAE - an assemblage of simple, mostly microscopic non-vascular plants containing photosynthetic pigments such as chlorophyll. Algae occur suspended in water (phytoplankton) and attached to rock and other suitable substrates. Some algae may produce nuisance conditions when environmental parameters are suitable for prolific growth.

CHLOROPHYLL - the photosynthetic green pigment which occurs in all groups of algae.

EUPHOTIC ZONE - the lighted region that extends vertically from the water surface to the level at which photosynthesis fails to occur due to insufficient light penetration.

EUTROPHIC - waters containing a rich supply of plant nutrients that support heavy growths of algae and aquatic plants. The increase in algae causes a decrease in the penetration of light. Deep areas may exhibit oxygen depletion due to the decomposition of dead organisms. Eutrophic lakes tend to be shallow and support warm water species of fish. The degradation in water quality renders the lake unsuitable for many recreational activities.

EUTROPHICATION - the process of becoming increasingly enriched in nutrients. It refers to the entire complex of changes which accompanies increasing nutrient enrichment. The result is the production of dense nuisance growths of algae and aquatic weeds which generally degrade water quality and render the lake unsuitable for many recreational activities. Accompanying the increase in algae is a decrease in game fish and an increase in coarse fish.

MESOTROPHIC - waters characterized by a moderate nutrient supply and organic production (i.e. midway between eutrophic and oligotrophic). The waters are suitable for most recreational activities.

OLIGOTROPHIC - waters containing a poor supply of plant nutrients resulting in little algae and aquatic plant growth. The waters are generally clear permitting extensive light penetration. Oxygen in the bottom waters is abundant. Oligotrophic lakes tend to be deep and support cold water fish such as lake trout and whitefish. The lakes are well suited for all types of recreational activities.

SECCHI DISC - a circular metal plate, 20 centimeters in diameter, the upper surface of which is divided into four equal quadrants and so painted that two quadrants directly opposite each other are painted black and the intervening ones white. The Secchi disc is used to estimate the depth of the euphotic zone.

TROPHIC STATUS - depending upon the degree of nutrient enrichment and resulting biological productivity, lakes are generally classified into three intergrading types: oligotrophic, mesotrophic and eutrophic. If the supply of nutrients to an oligotrophic lake is progessively increased, the lakes becomes more mesotrophic in character; with continued enrichment, it will become eutrophic.

µg/l - micrograms per liter or parts per billion.

LITERATURE CITED

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